



In the photo: a scene from the 1983 — Air Force Academy games. Photo by Andrei Kravtsov

NO ONE WAS SPARED A DEFEAT

At the national top division rugby championship the top eight have been determined, and they will now clash for the title. That the games were very tense is evidenced by the fact that none of the teams managed to travel the preliminary part of the championship without defeat.

Close to this goal were many-time national champions,

the Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team from the Moscow Region. But in their last match with last year's silver medalists — Moscow Fili they were beaten 19-12. Still they are now at the top of the eight finalists with 31 points. Their main rivals Moscow Slavia and Lokomotiv have 25 points each, while Kiev Aviator and Fili have 24 points each.

IN SHORT ABOUT THE 'SUPER CUP'

In July 5 and 6, 1983 national football champions Dnipro from Dnepropetrovsk and 1983 national cup holders Donetsk Shakhtyor will clash for the Cup of the Season instituted way back in 1977 by the "Komsomolskaya Pravda" newspaper.

It was dubbed "Super Cup" in 1977 when it was won by Moscow Dynamo who beat national champions Kiev Dynamo 1-0 (at that time only one match was played). The cup was held for the second time four years later in 1981. In the final national champions Dynamo Kiev beat Shakhtyor on penalties.

The third final will be played after a three-year interval. To date this is the only "Super Cup" to be contested in this country.

WOMEN CALLED ON TATAMI

A national women's judo contest is to be held late this year. Judo is popular among women in over 70 nations. European championships have been held since 1975 and a third world championship is scheduled soon.

About two months ago judo won formal recognition among women, too. Many women applied to attend a group set up at the Moscow Physical Training Institute.

Recently our women made their debut in modern pentathlon, biathlon and various athletic events—today it's judo. What, one wonders, will be next?

Sambo founders win

The world sambo championship has ended in Madrid with the USSR—sambo founders—winning eight of the ten first places. Viktor Astakhov (under 57 kg), Yevgeny Yezin (under 62 kg), and Vladimir Sobodnyy (over 100) won their third such title to date.

Incidentally, the European championship which recently ended in Spain also brought the USSR eight gold awards.

Taking part in the 8th world championship were Bulgaria, Holland, Spain, Italy, Mongolia, the USA, France, Japan, and, for the first time, Mexico.

Interviewed by Irina KLYUKINA

TENNIS: SEMIFINALS AHEAD

Few international contests have such long traditions as the Davis Cup considered the unofficial team world championship in tennis. It has been going since 1900. Soviet players have competed for the cup for the past 20 years.

At the latest Davis Cup match held in the Latvian resort of Jurmala Soviet players confidently won the quarterfinals of

the European A zone against Monaco 5-0. Both experienced players Alexander Zverev and Sergei Leonyuk, and 17-year-old Andrei Chesnokov contributed towards the win.

The USSR has entered the semifinals of the Davis Cup European A zone and will now meet Austria which beat Norway. The USSR and Austria will clash in Jurmala on July 13-15.

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Moscow champion Olga Gubarenko in action. Photo by Sergei Pronin

AVRORA WATER SKIERS UP TO THE MARK

The Moscow water skiing cup was held at Krylatskoye. For the second time running the prizes went to the Aurora team, at the Moscow city council for physical culture and sport, who won the Moscow championship a week ago.

Master of Sport International Class Alexander Mityukov, from Avrora, and his teammate Olga Gubarenko won the overall title in the slalom, figure skating and the jumps.

Olga Gubarenko is in her third year at the Physical Culture Institute. She is a Master of Sport International Class.

member of the national team and has competed in world European championships. She took water skiing 11 years ago. The cup represented a dress rehearsal for our team ahead of the national cup to be held in a week's time in Dnepropetrovsk. In the July, at the Krylatskoye for July canal with sportsmen from Sweden and Finland, said Olga Gubarenko. Today's was a good moral support, but it was with confidence in our waters.

Vatery PROBOZHENKO

Gymnastics: who will win the cups?

On June 25-29, the Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sport will be hosting the 29th national gymnastics cup.

The honour of having won the cup the greatest number of times — five each — an unequalled achievement in cup history, goes to the outstanding gymnasts Lyudmila Turlicheva and Boris Shakhlin. Last year the winners were Yelena Shugunova and Alexander Pogorelov.

All top gymnasts are expected to compete this time. This will be Natalya Yurchenko's first competition, after an absence of over a half year. Natalya suffered a serious injury on the first apparatus in the individual events at the world championship in Budapest at which she won the overall world title and has only just recovered.

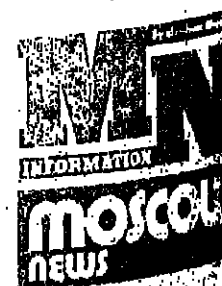
We will also see for the first time world overall titlist Dmitry Bilozerchev who trained under his own programme for the

Olympics. But his place was those of all would-be Soviet Olympians were denied by the Reagan administration's discriminatory measures against athletes from socialist countries.

A very interesting event is expected in the artistic event. Today among Soviet gymnasts there are many talented and ambitious sportswomen capable of easily holding their own against the most formidable opponents. This is what gives a special colour to the cup.

Apart from the 29th national gymnastics cup, the national championship in separate apparatuses will also be held at the stadium.

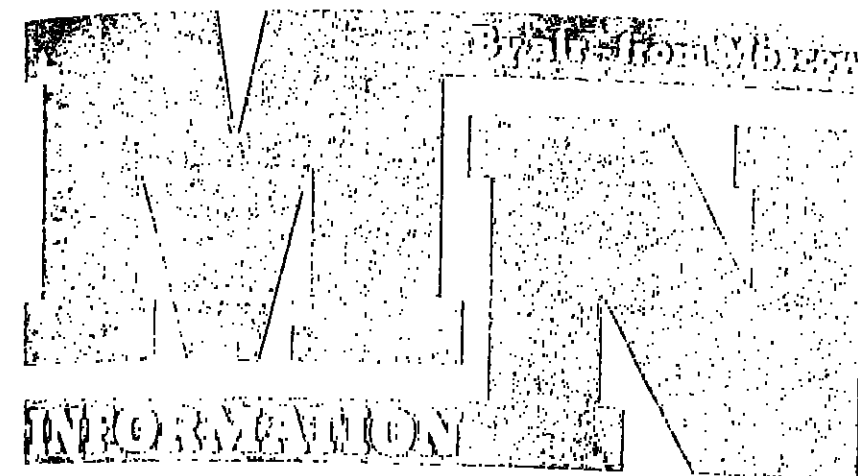
Foreign gymnasts have also been invited. The presence of socialist countries will be a big tournament in August, to which gymnasts and judges from all countries are invited.



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SOVIET-FRENCH SUMMIT IN MOSCOW

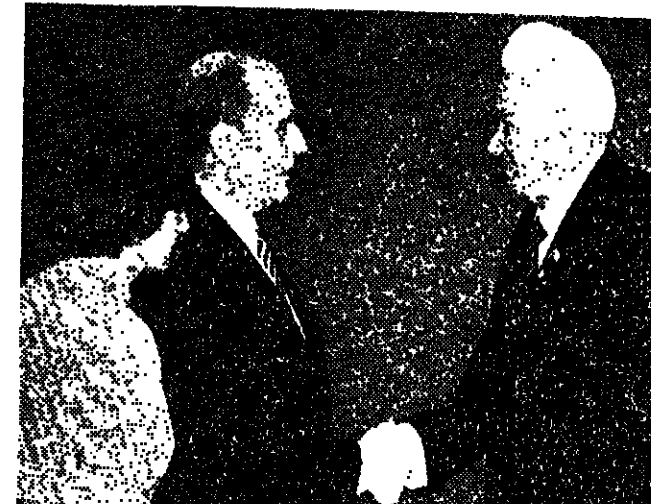
At the talks in Moscow between Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and French President François Mitterrand cardinal issues of the present world situation and Soviet-French relations were discussed.

Here are some of the Soviet leader's assessments:

At the present crucial stage in international development the peoples expect an active contribution from the Soviet Union and France towards resolving the world situation and reducing the military threat.

Interaction between the Soviet Union and France had a mutually beneficial effect on the international situation at the time when détente was coming to its own. Conversely, when Soviet-French relations are at a low ebb this is harmful to both of our nations and the world situation in general.

We are opposed to a nuclear arms race either with America or even more so with France. We support mutual and far-reaching reductions in such arms, and I stress the word mutual.



Konstantin Chernenko and François Mitterrand at their meeting in the Kremlin.

But unfortunately, the USA is still reluctant to agree on this point.

The Soviet Union is ready for honest and sensible compromise. But it would be totally erroneous to think that power tactics could wrest concessions from us.

The French side's attention at the talks was drawn to the pro-

posal that, with the aim of averting nuclear war, relations between nuclear powers be guided by certain mutually agreed compulsory norms, such as renunciation of nuclear war, propaganda, the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and to prevent their spread in any form, encouragement of the creation of nuclear-free zones.

INDIAN MPs IN THE SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union is hosting a delegation of Indian parliamentarians led by Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of the House of the People in the Indian Parliament.

In Moscow, the delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet where they talked with Lev Tolstunov, Chairman of the House of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Indian MPs later left the Soviet capital for a tour of the Soviet Union. From Uzbekistan, where they were given a warm welcome they went on to Leningrad.



FACTS AND EVENTS

The United States has decided to give Israel a new loan system, the President said, which will allow the Israelis to buy the enemy equipment, and to ship them to the dis-

with the developing countries introduced by the West, particularly the United States, has been levelled by Carlos Vicens, director of Brazilian foreign trade department. He reports that this year, Brazil, stands to lose 150 million dollars from the tough restrictions introduced by the American administration on steel alone.

FRANCOIS MITTERRAND: France is grateful to the Soviet people

At a ceremony in the Kremlin, President of the French Republic, François Mitterrand awarded the Légion d'Honneur to Soviet war veterans of the Normandie-Niemen Air Force regiment — Air Force Lieutenant-General Mashkin, and colonels V. Barukov, I. Zamiatin, R. Ryshov and N. Philippov.

François Mitterrand stressed it was a great honour for him to award French orders to Soviet people. By this, he continued, I want to emphasize the significance of your service to your Motherland and your contribution to strengthening relations between the French Republic and the Soviet Union.

France, the French President stressed, is indebted to you and we must thank the Soviet people for what they did for us during the war.

GARRI KASPAROV'S FORECAST FOR 'MATCH OF THE CENTURY'

I am sure that this match will give much pleasure to all chess lovers, Soviet Grandmaster Garry Kasparov, who is soon to challenge the world title, told MNI before flying to London. He will be on the Soviet chess side to compete in what the press describes as the second "match of the century". The USSR will take on a team of the world's top players in the match, which will be held in London, from June 24 till June 30 in the first such

match, in 1970 in Belgrade, the USSR prevailed 20.5-19.5. Sport always remains sport, said Garry, and chess fans are obviously hungry for forecasts. My guess is that the match will be hard-fought since both teams are strong. As for our opponents, the world team is very well balanced, which is important in such a critical match. I will personally take on Jan Timman of Holland. Our previous four

(Continued on page 8)



Soviet chess players (left to right), Anatoly Karpov, Lev Polugayevsky, Garry Kasparov and Mikhail Tal before their departure for London. Photo by Boris Kaufman and Andrei Kravtsov

where its crew, students of the Murmansk High Engineering Marine College and those from the V. L. Voronin Sailing School from Archangelsk, are to take part in the celebrations marking the city's 400th anniversary. During its two-and-a-half-month-long voyage "Sever" will cover more than five thousand miles.

THE COOLING TOWER WHICH HAS GONE INTO OPERATION AT THE ZUYEVSKAYA GRES-2 THERMAL POWER STATION, IN THE UKRAINE, CAN PROCESS AN ENTIRE RIVER, OR ONE HUNDRED CUBIC METRES AN HOUR. In other words the station is now being completely transferred to the use of recycled water.

ILL EFFECTS OF THE DEPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN EUROMISSILES

Stockholm. The deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in several West European countries has led to an escalation of tension in Europe.

This move by the USA and NATO has frustrated the nuclear arms talks at Geneva and forced the Soviet Union to take reciprocal measures. Such is one of the main conclusions reached by the "Yearbook of World Armaments and Disarmament" published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

Analysing the new US nuclear programme the authors of the study point out that the Pentagon is also planning to deploy nuclear missiles on bombers, warships and submarines. Soviet concern over the British and French nuclear forces appears quite logical and legitimate against this background.

In praising the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the authors stress the need to lower the level of dangerous military confrontation in Europe and reduce the danger of a nuclear flare-up.

Lawlessness of Israeli occupiers

New York. The illegal Israeli development of the captured Arab territories erodes the social and economic mode of life of the local Palestinian population, says a report prepared by a special UN committee investigating Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories. The military authority, the document points out, are arming the settlers and use them to put down militant action by the Palestinian Arabs.

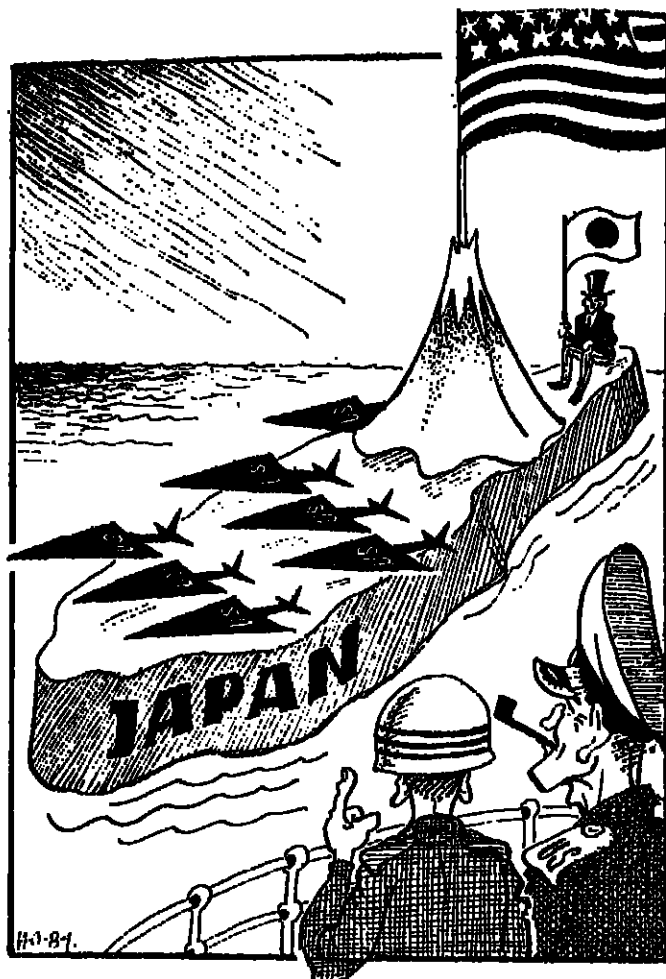
The report, which is to be submitted to the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, cites numerous lawless actions perpetrated by Tel Aviv in the

occupied lands. Thus, since their occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip the invaders have knocked down 1316 houses belonging to Arabs who attended anti-Israeli demonstrations. They have confiscated some 60 per cent of Arab lands where they are illegally building paramilitary settlements. The report sounds concern over the fact that in the next few years Tel Aviv is planning to increase the number of Israeli settlers in the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip to 100,000 and to 190,000 by 2010.

USA BLAMED FOR WORLD TENSION

Mexico City. Five left political parties and organizations in Mexico have condemned the militaristic foreign policy pursued by the USA. At a recent press conference here leaders of the above parties and organizations,

which include the United Socialist Party, stressed that Washington's present policy aims at further boosting nuclear arms, securing global military superiority and at escalating world tension.



This is our unsinkable aircraft carrier. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

'Green light' to West German revanchists

Paris. At a West European Union assembly session held here and attended by parliamentarians from seven EEC nations—France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—support was given to increases in armaments and to strengthening cooperation between the Union and NATO.

On France's suggestion it was decided to lift the last remaining

restrictions preventing West Germany from producing conventional armaments, thus giving the "green light" to the revanchist sentiment of military-political circles in West Germany, which now has the right to produce large-range missiles, strategic bombers, warships, submarines of all classes, as well as anti-aircraft missiles.

HABASH ON SOVIET STAND

Damascus. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are loyal fighters for the cause of the people of Palestine and faithful friends and allies of the forces of peace, national liberation and progress in the world over. This was said by George Habash, the noted member of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and General Secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in an interview with the Lebanese "al-Nahar" weekly.

The Arab peoples, he stressed, highly appreciate the moral and material support given by the Soviet Union to Palestinian revolution. The Lebanese nationalistic forces and to Syria was thanks to the internationalist stand of the USSR that the Arab patriots were able to resist the dangerous conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction which began after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. They were likewise able to foil the designs of Washington and Tel Aviv to eliminate the Palestinian problem, put down the Lebanese nationalistic forces and weaken Syria. The Syrian people, he stressed, highly appreciate the agreement of May 17, 1983, which presented a victory for all Arab peoples, Habash stressed.

WARNING TO THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

Washington. A special session of the permanent committee of the Organization of American States was held to mark the inauguration of the new secretary-general of the regional organization, Clemente Domestigo Soares. The current situation in the Americas, he stressed, requires thorough and meticulous analysis of the present state of international relations. He opposed the use of armed force in solving international problems, stressing the need for a peaceful approach to other and for tolerance of differing differences.

Local observers have interpreted this statement as a warning to the US administration whose aggressive policy in the Americas has sharply escalated tensions in the region and which shows partial disregard for the Organization by openly ignoring its charter and principles.

TERROR IN GUATEMALA

Mexico City. Sharp condemnation of the representative of the Guatemalan Government, General Mejia, has come from the Bar Association of Guatemala. The statement released by the association here stresses that the situation here shows a long time been the law and order of action for the military authorities.

The campaign of terror and intimidation in Guatemala has become particularly acute in the run-up to the presidential elections for July 1984. The first week of June 1984, 80 people fell victim to the government's policy of terror, notes the "Prensa Libre" newspaper.

These latter, the newspaper points out, are not only kidnapping, torturing and murdering patriots in cold blood, but also attacking the diplomatic missions of the countries, which have been from participation in the targets of their terror.

FACTS and EVENTS

Over the past 4 years the US Central Intelligence Agency spent about 73 million dollars on the war against Nicaragua. As for the CIA's army of mercenaries, by means of which Washington intends to overthrow the Sandinista government, it now numbers about 12,000 people.

Unemployment in Britain is the gravest problem now faced by the government in its home policy. It embraces more than 3 million people, i.e., 12.9 per cent of the country's manpower.

Despite the statements of the leaders of the racist regime broadly advertised by the Western press, about their alleged complete withdrawal from the Argentinian territory, the troops of South Africa continue to occupy a considerable district in Caneva Province.

The all-Japanese council of organizations of the atomic bombing victims demanded that American Tomahawk cruise missiles be prevented from appearing on the country's territory. In the appeal which its



Police in South Africa used tear gas and electric shock truncheons to disperse a mass demonstration staged by Africans in Soweto. Hundreds of people had taken to the streets of this township near Johannesburg in memory of the African schoolchildren who were massacred by the racists eight years ago. A motorcade of "law and order men" drove straight into the columns of demonstrators, beating the Africans with great cruelty.

delegation handed over to the Prime Minister and to all political parties of Japan. It is stressed that every effort is to be made to prevent the repetition of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

UNENVIABLE FATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS FIGHTERS IN AMERICA

New York. Americans are following with anxiety imprisonment of Indian leader Leonard Peltier's struggle against lawlessness in the USA. The American authorities are getting ready to take short shift of Peltier, a TAS correspondent was told by Jessy Garcia, director of the Indian organization, which is taking an active part in the nationwide campaign for the release of the indigenous civil rights activist.

We are very worried for his life, she added. Peltier's fate is a typical example of the way Americans are subjected to cruel persecution for political motives. Those who fight for human rights, against tyranny and lawlessness; the predatory policy of government and monopolies, are harassed and jailed by the authorities. Never before have we witnessed such a horrible situation in this area, she stressed.

SEEKING VIETNAMESE VOLUNTEERS HOME

Phnom Penh. The people of the west Kampuchean provinces, Battambang, Pursat and Kampong Cham, have given a dignified send-off to units of Vietnamese volunteers returning after the fulfillment of their international duty. Speakers at mass meetings expressed their cordial gratitude to their Vietnamese brothers for their tremendous all-round assistance in the fight for the overthrow of the Pol Pot genocidal clique, defence of the revolutionary gains, and restoration of the war-ravaged economy.

The present pull-out of troops is the third such to date, and will involve three brigades and regiments, as well as several separate battalions. The withdrawal is eloquent proof of the strength of people's power in Kampuchea, of the consolidation of the people's armed forces and helps reinforce the trend towards a constructive dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states.

USA: LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFENDERS GROWS

Washington. One hundred Persian administration officials have been found responsible of "slandering" and "defaming" the US government, according to a new report published here by the House Civil Service Subcommittee of the US Congress.

It gives a detailed list of officials who, at one time or another, have been accused of non-ethical behavior, including direct violations of the law and abuses of power. Heading the list are the Director of the CIA, W. Casey, Counselor to President, and Attorney General Smith, and other close colleagues of the present master of the White House who are involved in Reagan's, a major political scandal linked with the theft of confidential documents from the Carter administration during the 1980 election campaign.

GIGANTIC SHIP

The Norwegian shipowner Knut Kloster, intends to start building one of the world's largest passenger liners which will displace 250,000 tonnes, France-Press reports.

According to preliminary estimates, the implementation of this project will cost 500 million dollars.

GLOOMY FORECAST

Paris. Unemployment will reach the most acute problem of the Western world in 1985 and is expected to reach 86,000 million people, stresses a report published here by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

According to expert estimates, the next year and a half in the capitalist world will decline. America's mammoth foreign trade deficit, which is expected to reach 86,000 million dollars this year, will go up to 105,000 million next year. The Western world is actually financing this vast deficit, D. Henderson, chief of one of the Organization's departments, told a press conference. This situation, he stressed, is unbreakable.

Science and technology

TERMITES HELP GEOLOGISTS

In Zimbabwe specialists have used termites to help search for minerals. Termites are known to build their "houses" from soil taken from rather deep underground. By analysing the chemical composition of this construction material, geologists are able to evaluate the opportunities for mineral extraction in a given region. Such surveying was proved to be very effective.

RADIO ANTENNA IN WINDSCREEN

A radio antenna, installed on a car, is often a source of many troubles at high speeds. Therefore, engineers from the CDR have suggested that the car radio antenna be placed inside the windscreen with a port provided to connect a radio.

COMPUTER-PROOFREADER

A New York research centre has announced that they have developed a proofreading computer capable of checking grammar, and content. It can process texts in English and other languages.

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OF INTEREST

Invaluable aid for wayward husbands

Wayward husbands who need an alibi will find the compact computer: cassettes marketed by some Japanese firms of invaluable assistance. They contain 14 different recordings. If you switch on the "urgent business trip" programme, when talking to your wife on the telephone, she will hear the notes of a railway station, a voice announcing the departure and arrival of trains, shouts of porters, etc. The inventors say they were motivated by the very best intentions, i.e., by their wish to save a marriage.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

POLISH PEOPLE GO TO THE POLLS

Elections to the local government bodies took place in Poland. More than 110,000 deputies were elected to 2,455 people's councils up to the voivod level inclusive, with PRAYDA special components B. Averchenko and O. Lotos. The results of elections show the broad support by the Polish people of candidates for deputies nominated by the working people. These are the representatives of the Polish United Workers' Party and its allies — the United Peasants and Democratic Parties, other voluntary organizations making up the Patriotic Movement of National Revival.

Most Polish working people resolutely opposed the provocations, destructive actions and irresponsibility, wrote the authors. They came out in favour of order, of assurance in the future, for honest work, the country's prosperous future and socialism.

The participation of the population in the elections, their results, stresses the newspaper, butted the hopes of the Western imperialist circles that these elections will become a sort of "slumbering stone", a sign of confrontation between the people and the government.

PEACE FOR ASIA REAGAN-STYLE

V. Kudryavtsev, IZVESTIA political analyst, exposes the Reagan's thesis that the increasing US military presence is necessary for the preservation of peace in the region.

Asian peoples know very well from postwar history what sort of "peace" Reagan is so worrying about, writes the author. In Western Europe the USA is not very much inclined to reckon with the interests of its allies. In Asian politics it has passed all bounds. This is confirmed by historic facts. The USA dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan, an Asian country. Then came the war against the Korean people, the barbarous aggression against the Vietnamese, Laos and Kampuchean peoples who are suffering up to this day from the consequences of the inhuman methods of warfare by American "nuke-embers". Lebanon, which suffered so much from the US intervention, is also an Asian country. Finally, the countries of the Persian Gulf live under the constant threat of US aggression which may start any minute. One can hardly say that the fate of other Asian countries whom Washington wants to "load with favours" is more enviable.

TWO SYSTEMS — TWO RESULTS

The work done by CMEA graphically shows the basic advantage of socialism as opposed to capitalism, says Candidate of Sciences (Economics) E. Shklovskiy analysing the outcome of the CMEA economic summit in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. For instance, the average annual national income growth rates of CMEA nations in 1971-1983 amounted to 6.7 per cent and only to 3.8 per cent in developed capitalist countries, and to 8.3 and 4.2 per cent respectively in terms of industrial output. In 1983, compared with 1982, national income in CMEA nations rose by 3.7 per cent and industrial output, by 4.3 per cent. At the same time the gross national product of EEC countries remained at its critically low level of 1982.

The consistent growth of people's well-being in socialist countries and the development of science, education, culture, health care and social benefits are testimony of the advantages of socialism, the author points out. This is sharp contrast with the inflation, unemployment, rising prices and other ills of capitalism and its inability to rid itself of deep economic crises and acute socio-political upheavals.

The CMEA European nations deem it their international duty to give all-out assistance to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia to help them meet critical targets in their social development.

THE BITTER FATE OF QUNEITRA

Formerly the population of Quneitra city was 25,000 and of the whole Quneitra province — 100,000. It covered an area of 1,860 square kilometres. Today two-thirds of its territory is occupied by Israeli invaders.

This is stated in a report by SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent G. Musulyan, on a visit to Syria, about his trip to the Golan Heights.

The bitter fate of Quneitra resembles in many respects the tragedy of Khayin in Byelorussia, Lidice in Czechoslovakia and Omdurman in France. Having launched an aggression against Egypt, Syria and Jordan in June 1967, the Israeli troops seized the Golan Heights. The city went through the dark years of occupation for seven years. After the 1973 October war when the Arabs dispelled the myth about the "invincibility" of the Israeli army, the interventionists were forced to leave a part of Golan Heights, including Quneitra. But when the Syrian units entered the city they could not find a single undamaged house, a single inhabitant. More than ten years have passed since then but destroyed Quneitra remains a symbol of crimes perpetrated by the Zionist occupiers, a painful accusation of their American patrons.

Tooth for a tooth

This is literally the sentence passed at an emergency trial in the city of Omdurman in Sudan under a recently promulgated law.

Two people attacked Badrudin Sakh on a dark night not far from Omdurman. While one held him down, the other hit him with a stone and broke his teeth. At the trial, the plaintiff refused to forgive the attackers. On his insistence, the court sentenced S. M. Chul and A. Khomti to having their teeth removed: in the same way as Sakh's had been knocked out, "The Ethiopian Herald" newspaper reports.

Tortoise on wheels

The Windsor tortoise, weighing 80 kilos, brought to the London Zoo in 1972 from the Seychelles, had difficulty in moving due to increasing rheumatism of her limbs. Vets long scratched their heads over the best method of treatment and eventually decided to place her on wheels. A support on four wheels, fastened to the bottom of her belly brought the tortoise back to life. According to the local press, she is now in her prime, moves about freely and has even gained ten kilos in weight.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

COOPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: TWO APPROACHES, TWO POLICIES

Both the summit meeting of the ten socialist countries — members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) held in Moscow, as well as the London meeting of the heads of seven major capitalist states, held a few days earlier, discussed problems of economic development strategy, including cooperation with the developing countries.

But this is, perhaps, the only similarity between the two meetings because once again the approaches of both groups of countries to the same problems proved to be diametrically opposed.

The London meeting clearly showed that the capitalist world has no intention of effecting any change in its unequal, plunderous trade and economic relations with Asian, African and Latin American countries, relations which in fact took shape in the colonial period. Moreover, immediately after the meeting statements were made by leading US circles about the intention of making fuller use of these relations to achieve political goals in order to tie the developing countries

more tightly to Washington's global plans.

The participants in the Moscow meeting showed different approach to the problem. They condemned the policy pursued by imperialist circles aimed at literally dividing the developing countries into an impasse of dependence because of debt, and at shifting on them the burden of economic crisis in the West.

The participants in the Moscow summit reaffirmed their constant policy aimed at promoting further profitable trade, economic, scientific and technical contacts with the newly free states, above all, on the basis of long-term programmes and agreements which meet more fully with the interests of these states.

Today the CMEA member-countries have such agreements with 37 third world countries, since 1960 there has been a 19-fold increase in mutual goods turnover and a 20-fold increase in the volume of economic and technical cooperation. The sphere of this cooperation also embraces the construction of 5,000 industrial enterprises and

other economic projects which represent an appreciable addition to the economy of the developing countries. More than 80,000 young people from Africa, Asia and Latin America are studying in the higher educational establishments alone of CMEA member-countries. To train national personnel 376 educational establishments have been, or are in the process of being built in the developing countries with Soviet assistance.

The socialist countries stated in Moscow that international economic relations must be restructured on a fairer and more democratic basis as is demanded by the developing and many other countries, and that any method of economic aggression (boycotts, embargoes, "sanctions", trade and credit blockades, etc.) must be excluded from the practice of international contacts.

issues of our age, such as, for instance, the strengthening of peace and disarmament, and the achievement of national independence, equality and development for each country. They described as absolutely just the demands of the Asian, African and Latin American countries that those responsible for their difficulties — i.e., former parent and other imperialist states, and international corporations — increase the transfer of resources to them as compensation for the damage caused as a result of colonial plunder and neo-colonialist exploitation, reduce the burden of their debt, and make it easier for them to obtain access to international sources of credits on favourable terms.

According to economists, if all sums pumped out of them by Western banks and corporations are taken into account, the developing countries have already paid the greater part of their debt. Nevertheless, this debt is growing because of the currency and financial policy pursued by world capital, and international financial institutions controlled by the West.

The socialist countries believe that an end must be put to such policies. For their part they are ready to make an additional contribution towards promoting the socio-economic development of the newly free countries. In this connection they appealed again to NATO countries with the proposal that concrete talks on the reduction of the military expenditure of the two blocs be started so that the funds thus saved can be used for the purposes of such development.



HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● A GALLERY OF PETROGLYPHS — PICTURES CARVED FROM ROCK — HAS BEEN DISCOVERED BY HISTORIANS IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN. They were found in the northern part of the republic, not far from the district capital of Ashg. The subject matter of these pictures have by the ancients and of which there are tens of thousands, is very diverse. Archaeologists believe that the gallery was created over a space of ten to twelve centuries. It is thought to have been "founded" by the Saki, the ancestors of the modern Tajiks, whom the Greeks described as Central Asian Scythians. The rock gallery will become an open-air museum.

● AFTER A BREAK DUE TO DRIFTING ICE ON THE YENISEI RIVER, NAVIGATION HAS AGAIN BEEN RESUMED ON THE MURMANSK-DUDINKA ROUTE IN THE ARCTIC. The summer navigation season was opened by the "Norilsk" motor vessel which has on board a major batch of cargo for the Norilsk iron-ore enrichment complex. Powerful icebreakers have left port to ensure safe navigation and effective work by seamen, while the Marine Operations Headquarters, in the western sector of the Arctic, has resumed operations.

● THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM, "STAINED GLASS-84", HAS ENDED IN THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL VILNIUS. Those taking part — artists and historians from Bulgaria, Hungary and the Soviet Union — had the chance of seeing the largest collection of stained glass in the country which is to be found in Kaunas.

NOVGOROD HOSTS FOLK FESTIVAL



These photographs were taken at the annual folk festival at the Vitoslavitsy folk wooden architectural museum, in Novgorod.

The unique silhouette of the Russian northern village with its light, almost aerial churches, and solid wooden log huts adorned with intricate carving has survived to this day thanks to the craftsmanship of Novgorod carpenters who regarded the use of metal nails as shameful to their trade.

The heroic tales, lays, ditties and songs, some of which were put down on birchbark — which originated in the area have the unique and intricate quality of the wooden carving decorating Novgorod homes.

Old rituals and traditions have been carefully preserved, and the festival attracts many folk artists, as well as large audiences.

Folk costume is worn: the women don high headresses and satin and silk saratans, and the men kosovorotka shirts and high boots.

Songs and tunes, both gay and sad, are heard throughout the day, with wedding songs crowning the festival.



Geothermal energy in Trans-Carpathia

A 4,000-metre-deep well has been excavated in Soviet Trans-Carpathia (the Ukraine) to supply heat for a power station here.

Due to the Carpathians, a volcanically active and geologically young chain of mountains, this region is believed to be very promising for geothermal energy production. It is rich in geothermal resources of underground heat. At 3,600 metres under the surface of the ground there are waters 100°C hot, enough to be pumped down and then supplied to a power station.

Landslide in a trap

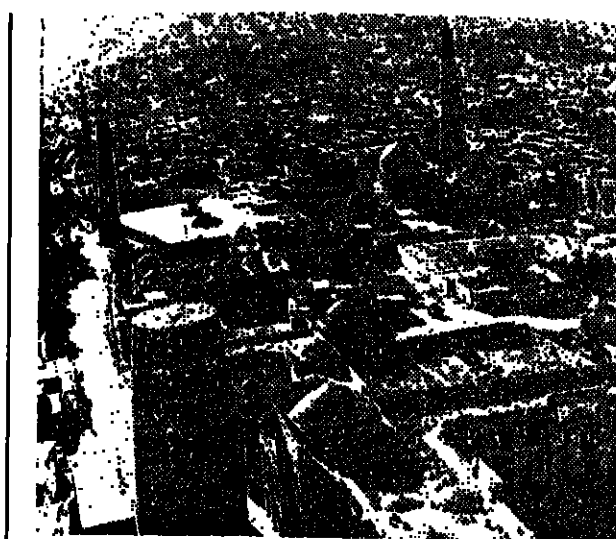
The Burgandyinsky tract land in the south of Kyrgyzstan has been reclaimed for large-scale agriculture since the destruction of mud and stone avalanches. The complex will protect the crops and the main irrigation canals over several hectares of fertile soil.

The chain of powerful dams can cope with the most powerful landslides. The builders of the dams used the method of laying concrete widely used in the construction of hydroelectric projects.

The construction of anti-landslide systems is one of the components in the further development of the tract of Burgandyinsky tract. The tract of Burgandyinsky tract has been reclaimed for large-scale agriculture since the destruction of mud and stone avalanches. The complex will protect the crops and the main irrigation canals over several hectares of fertile soil.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



KHIVA

The tourist flying into Khiva (Uzbekistan) by plane, receives an unforgettable impression of this medieval town. From the labyrinth of narrow alleys with their blank mud walls rise graceful minarets and the turquoise and pale-blue cupolas of innumerable madrasahs and mosques.

The first mention of Khiva goes back to the tenth century. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Khiva became the capital of the Khorazm Khanate, and right up to the establishment of Soviet power, the city remained the residence of the Khans, a centre of Moslem faith, as well as for trade and home-industries, in the lower reaches of the Amudarya River.

The middle of the town is taken up by Ichankala (the Internal City). Here, within a small area, there are over twenty monuments of Uzbek architecture.

The Tach-Khau, the Khan's palace, is well preserved. It strikes one by its wealth of carved wooden columns and by the colourful design of the tiles in its 160 rooms. The palace is now a Museum of History.

Of considerable interest is the Friday Mosque which is mentioned in the works of Arab travellers as far back as the tenth century. The mosque that we see today was in fact built in 1780. But fifteen unique carved wooden columns have come down to us from the original building which has been pulled down.

Among the other remarkable monuments of Uzbek architecture to be seen in Khiva are the Kutub-Muradlika madrasah, with its underground reservoir, and the covered Sary bazarr.

Science and technology

TROUT IN THE LAKES OF PAMIR

Several millions of fry of a plant trout from the alpine lake Issyk-Kul were dispatched to the Pamir. In special containers they will be delivered to alpine lakes.

Trout was brought to Issyk-Kul in the same way from the Transcaucasus 50 years ago. In the Tien-Shan it acquired new qualities and turned actually into a different species resembling a salmon. Some fishes weigh up to 20 kg and more — several times more than the biggest Transcaucasian trout. Many experts connect this unusual growth with the fact that fresh water trout, brought from Lake Sevan in Armenia, to the salty water of Issyk-Kul, got into another habitation medium, turning into a predatory fish and began to develop much quicker.

Now the Issyk-Kul trout is being settled in the reservoirs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia and other European countries. For this purpose large fish-breeding plants have been built on the shores of the Kirgiz lake. Thanks to this trout has become an industrial fish and thousands of metric centners are caught there in winter.

ONCOLOGY: DIFFICULT ROAD TO VICTORY

The symposium of the international research organization — the European Working Group on the Psychosomatic Study of Cancer — which has just come to an end in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, dealt with the problem of the interconnection between the nervous system and the tumourous process.

Each attempt to study cancer from a new angle reduces the number of blank spaces on the

map of our knowledge of this formidable disease, says V. Panchuk, chairman of the symposium organizing committee. Director of the Institute of Problems of Oncology of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. Thanks to this cancer is no longer always lethal, which, until recently, was not the case, he said.

According to recent statistics there are now hundreds of thousands of people in our country who have been cured of cancer. The lethal outcome from malignant tumours of the stomach, lungs and milk glands has been reduced. Skin cancer is almost one hundred per cent curable.

The problem examined at the symposium is today the subject of worldwide study. The increased tempo of the superindustrial world has led to a considerable rise in nervous and mental stress. By influencing harmfully a person's nervous system, stress can turn the separate links of the system into starting points for the disease. Therefore, the problem of combating cancer is no longer a scientific but a social problem, a matter for the widest public concern.

AN APPARATUS OF THE FUTURE

A huge "flying saucer" was hanging in the air, a few metres from the ground, and its lower part — a platform — began separating from the apparatus on cables. As soon as it touched the surface the pneumatic system worked, ensuring a reliable support in the sticky, marshy ground.

This is how the thermal aerostatic apparatus, developed at the Moscow Aircraft-Building Institute, operates. It is meant for work in Siberia and the Far East.

Student Mikhail Sedov suggested a disc-shaped gondola: it imparts the apparatus stability in flight and special steadiness in loading and unloading operations even during a strong wind.

VIEWPOINT

Soviet Industry in the first five months of 1984

Leonid UMANSKY, Head of the Statistical Information Department, the Central Statistical Board of the USSR

Industry is the leading branch of the Soviet national economy. There are over 45 thousand industrial, research and production associations, complexes and enterprises in Soviet industry accounting for nearly 30 per cent of the country's workforce and nearly half of its fixed production assets. At present we are in the fourth year of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985. What has been achieved by Soviet industry in the first five months of the current year?

The overall volume of industrial output increased over the period compared with January to May last year by 4.7 per cent, with the annual plan at 3.8 per cent. An all-declive factor is growth in productivity of labour. Over the five months it went up by 4.3 per cent, with the annual plan set at 3.4 per cent. Thanks to this there was a 0.4 per cent increase in industrial production from January to May as compared with an 8.0 per cent increase for the same period in 1983.

Flow is productivity of labour achieved!

Two key factors here are the technical retooling of industry and the widespread introduction of the latest achievements in science. Various computer technologies, including entire computing complexes and automated control systems are being used in the national economy on an increasing scale. Automation in industry and the introduction of robots is the most important goal for today. Only on this basis does it become possible to release manpower from many arduous operations, to substantially increase productivity of labour, and to improve economic performance. That is why the growth rate in the output of advanced technologies, etc., which set the pace in progress in science and technology, is much higher than in anywhere else in industry. The output of numerically-controlled machine tools, for instance, has increased by 22 per cent and computer technologies by 14 per cent, while the production of industrial robots has risen by more than half again. Between 1982 and 1988, the Soviet instrument-making industry designed and introduced into production more than thirty thousand robots, manipulators, and robotic complexes — thus freeing tens of thousands of people from hard or monotonous operations. These employees will naturally be given alternative jobs. The introduction of robots quickly buys itself off, and produces a high economic effect.

Over the first five months of this year, there was a considerable increase in the output of consumer goods, including foodstuffs. The output of colour televisions went up by 7 per cent, of large refrigerators by 9 per cent, washing machines by 8 per cent, furniture by 8 per cent, most purchased by the state alone by 9 per cent, and fish by 8 per cent.

Over the first five months of this year, plans for sales of industrial products and for increase in productivity of labour were fulfilled by all the ministries responsible for industry and constituent republics. Industry in the Soviet republics continues to develop at a rapid pace: this being prompted by close mutual assistance and effective division of labour between the republics.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TIDAL POWER STATIONS: HOPES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The country's first Ocean Energy Laboratory was set up at the Far Eastern Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences, IZVESTIA reports. It is to study the White and the Okhotsk seas where tides are the most powerful in this country. Thus, in Tugursky, Penzhinsky and other bays in the Sea of Okhotsk, tides are as high as 13 metres, the height of a five-storey building. This September geological ships will go there to site superpowerful tidal stations. It is believed that in the Tugursky Bay a tidal station will attain a capacity of 7,000 megawatts, while in the Penzhinsky Bay, a station can have a 25,000 megawatt installed power.

Some people, however maintain that the climate there is not very encouraging and that there are no energy users close to these sites. Soviet scientists took this sound scepticism into account. New institutions have already been involved in studying the feasibility of the above projects in view of potential extraction of metals for which the area seems to be promising. Moreover, the stations are expected to be built in the third millennium — when the energy requirement will be much higher, for instance, to produce hydrogen, the fuel of the future, or ammonia, a source material for mineral fertilizers, the newspaper stresses.

CARS RUN ON COAL

Before the end of this year cars running on synthetic fuel made from coal will be seen in Moscow streets, IZVESTIYA MOSKVA reports. A pilot facility outside Moscow will be used to streamline the technology to produce this fuel.

The idea of making liquid fuel from coal is far from novel. However, all the known methods for doing so are fairly costly, as they require a pressure of up to 700 atmospheres.

A very inexpensive technology has now been developed by Soviet specialists — it requires only 100 atmospheres. This fact is quite significant because a threefold reduction in the pressure means a fivefold decrease in initial investment.

Brown coal — from open-pit mines and therefore inexpensive — from the Kansk-Achinsk basin will be used to produce the car fuel. And this is where the first full-scale facility is to be built.

Gasoline made from oil is, of course, less expensive than that made from coal, but in time scientists hope to make a synthetic fuel which is as cheap as ordinary petrol.

The new fuel has another advantage — its octane number is higher and therefore it should be less ecologically harmful.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS ON THE EVE OF REFORM

A reform of general educational and vocational schools has been adopted in this country. In the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper, Geroniy Kamayev, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational Education, reflects on the beginning of the reform in vocational schools.

In the Russian Federation there are 4,150 vocational schools, with a student body of about 2 million, being trained in more than 1,000 fields.

Vocational schools of today have made great progress by comparison not only with the postwar trade schools, but also with industrial schools of recent years. However, the further improvement of the training and educational process requires the setting up of a single type of educational establishment — a secondary vocational school with corresponding departments according to profession and with length of study depending on the educational level of the entrants. An almost twofold increase in enrolment at such schools is expected. Experience has shown that to receive a secondary education at the same time as mastering a trade secondary vocational schools fully meet the interests of young people as well as answering to the country's social development targets.

It is expected that the network of vocational schools will be expanded. According to preliminary figures, ministries and departments are to build 350 complexes in the 12th five-year plan period (1986-1990).

A wide-scale programme has been mapped out for the reconstruction and expansion of existing vocational schools. Besides, more than 1,000 schools, at which at the present time pupils are only taught a trade, will be transformed into secondary vocational schools, all departmental schools will be incorporated within the system of vocational education.

The reform provides us with yet another substantial opportunity of stepping up the influx of young people into vocational schools. The USSR State Committee for Vocational Education will be given an enhanced role in the implementation of a single state policy for training skilled workers. It will determine in the usual way the list of jobs for which workers may train both at educational establishments and in industry. Young people are eager to study the most complicated of

trades which call for sound knowledge and skills, corresponding to the present level of scientific and technological progress. Very popular are general type professions when a graduate masters two or three trades at a time. We introduce new jobs taking into account the requirements of workers with technology. Increasing number of workers will be trained to service equipment of flexible automation, production systems, atomic power stations, robotized complexes, in microprocessor technology as well as in many other scarce trades.

And the Committee bears this in mind in choosing the list of professions to be taught at secondary vocational schools.

WHAT IS THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE

People generally think of centenarians as being certain villagers who breathe healthy air, are exposed to infrared rays, and eat good plain food, but the secret research carried out by geriatricians has our daily lives in this generally accepted image.

In one of the central residential areas in Yerevan there are 354 persons aged between ninety and one hundred, and 69 persons over the age of a hundred. Every forty thousand of the population, in this a unique statistical explosion of a unique conjunction of circumstances.

Yu. Dadyanyan, Chief Geriatrician of the Armenian Health Ministry, gives his opinion on the matter in the TRUD newspaper. He believes that, long life is not a miracle, but an entire complex of factors — one of them being an active interest in life. Our researchers, writes Dadyanyan, writes, that as a rule, centenarians, who live in town or in the countryside, in their work, an active disposition fully engaged in their work, would appear therefore that an old life is not a passive one, but a long-lived person, what is more, our research indicates that long-livers go out of their way to solve simple, specific tasks involving their families, children, work or everyday life. Those to whom it is a rule to live and share both joys and sorrows with their children and who do not isolate themselves from the world.

Some degree of stress is even beneficial. Geriatricians have established that there are no long-livers among unmarried men — contrary to what was previously believed — a fact which should give some young people a lesson. As for food, it plays a certain, but by no means decisive role in the length of life of a person.

MUSEUM ON VALAAM ISLAND

Household copper utensils, old Russian paintings and books from Valaam Monastery have recently been added to the collection of the museum-reserve, set up on the island (Karelian Autonomous Republic). The collection is the result of painstaking work by museum staff who have gathered materials illustrating the history of this unique monastery.

Founded by the people of the North in the 14th century, the monastery served as a reliable fortress and on more than one occasion it repulsed attacks. It was famed for its well organized agriculture, dairy cattle-breeding, horticulture and cottage crafts.

Quite a few of the exhibits, for instance, fragments of ceramic architectural decoration, and samples of the blacksmith's craft — axes, crowbars and harpoons, were donated to the museum on Valaam Island by the inhabitants of neighbouring cities and villages.

It also became possible to reconstruct the former monastery library, known in the past for its rich collection of books.

The museum was greatly helped in this by the Karelian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which donated to it a number of valuable editions from its funds, among them the volumes of a "Calendar" with footnotes made long ago.

Book festival in Birobidzhan

A literary book exhibition has been mounted in Birobidzhan, the administrative centre of the Jewish Autonomous Region, devoted to the 50th anniversary of the region.

The exhibition at the Sholem Aleichem Library is devoted to the history of one of the biggest book repositories of the Soviet Union. On view at the exhibition are books sent to Birobidzhan in the thirties from Moscow, Kiev, Minsk and Kharkov.

Of special interest are the first editions of collected works by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels by Vladimir Lenin, and

edition of many volumes of the "History of the Jews from the Ancient Times to the Late 19th Century". A special section is devoted to books by writers whose literary activities are linked with Birobidzhan — books signed by Emmanuel Kazakevich, Isaac Bronfman, Buzi Miller, Lyubov Vaserman and Gisel Rabinov.

In the stocks of the library there are 175 thousand books in the Russian and Jewish languages. The library gets daily 200 periodicals from the USSR and other socialist countries. Every fifth inhabitant of the city with a population of 70 thousand subscribes to the library.

10th anniversary for children's art gallery



The republican children's art gallery in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi recently celebrated its 10th anniversary. This festive-looking building with its exquisite little balconies stands on the banks of the Kura River near Bazalashvili Bridge. Restored by local architects, it was given into the possession of children.

The sun does more than simply look into the windows of the gallery, it has settled here for good. Orange-coloured, and with merry eyes, it smiles down from the children's pictures, which line the walls and warm the hearts of all visitors.

Here young artists are taught not only the technique of drawing but also how to think in images. Displayed in the gallery are pictures done by children living all over our country, and from abroad.



PROFILES

EDVARD RADZINSKY

The play "104 Pages About Love" produced simultaneously by two Soviet directors, Georgi Tovstonogov, in Leningrad, and Anatoly Efros, in Moscow, instantly brought renown to its author, Edvard Radzinsky. That was 20 years ago. Today he is one of the most popular of Soviet playwrights, his plays are performed by many theatres in this country and abroad and they have been made into films.

His first play, produced when Radzinsky was 19 and a student at the Moscow Institute for Filmmaking, was about the 18th-century Russian enlightener Gerasim Lebedev, who decided to set up a European theatre in India. It was put on at the Moscow Children's Theatre and was a flop.

Fortunately this unlucky debut did not cool Radzinsky's ardour for drama. He simply left children's theatre for good, switched to theatre for adults, and left history alone for a while. His heroes were now his young contemporaries with their endless disputes and ideas. These plays won the dramatist both success and acceptance.

Women always play a leading role in Radzinsky's plays about present-day life. In all his works, as the dramatist himself says, for instance, "104 Pages About Love", "A Little About a Woman", "She in the Absence of Love and Death"—he seeks to express in various ways something that struck him once and for all—the character of the Russian woman for whom love begins with a capital L. Such is the heroine of his new play, "A Woman With Flower and Windows Facing North", which was premiered this season by the Moscow Variety Theatre. Radzinsky describes "A Woman With Flower and Windows Facing North" as his first benefit production devoted to his "excellency" the actor. He wants to write plays for a whole series of such productions. Professional dramatic actors from various Moscow companies will act in them in their spare time after rehearsals and plays in their "own" theatres. "A Woman With Flower and Windows Facing North" was exceptionally successful and well received by audiences. Recently the magazine "Modern Drama" carried another play in the series—"An Old Actress for the Part of the Wife of Dostoyevsky".

Radzinsky has also gone back to writing historical plays: for instance—"Talks With Socrates".



"Lunin or the Death of Jacques", "The Theatre of the Times of Nero and Seneca". He reverted to history not in order to pay tribute to significant events in the past, but via them to glean more insight into the present and future.

"Talks With Socrates" has an eminently suitable name. For, as the author said himself, his historical plays take form of talks between Radzinsky and great people such as Socrates, Lunin and Seneca. In fact this is philosophical theatre, of a unique type, which presupposes special homework on the part of both company and audiences. But judging from the tremendous success of the play the viewers are well prepared for such dialogue and have long been looking forward to it. Radzinsky's historical plays have also been produced in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark and the USA.

Andrei Goncharov, the distinguished director of the Mayakovsky Theatre, coproduced this philosophical drama. He was the first to produce the "Talks With Socrates" ten years ago—a play which still draws full houses. Goncharov is now rehearsing "The Theatre of the Times of Nero and Seneca", one of Radzinsky's most complex historical plays.

Natalya KUROVA

Gift from French ballerina

"I give this gift to the country which created Galina Ulanova, a dancer of great genius". These lines come from a letter written by the French dancer, Evelyne Courante. The ballerina has donated nearly fifty unique items to the Bakhruhin Theatre Museum.

The exhibits include a medalion of Mikhail Fokin, the great choreographer and innovator, his self-portrait, an album containing letters in which he made sketches of costumes for his own productions, four programmes from Diaghilev's famous "Russian Seasons" in Paris, books, as well as sculptures.

All in all, Courante, a passionate fan of Russian ballet, donated to our museum (as the three hundred Russian pieces and items of decorative art. A large part of the collection went to the Tchaikovsky Theatre Museum.

Diaghilev's "Russian Seasons" never came to Russia. So throughout the world an art of art by various artists related to this brilliant gallery of Russian dancers and to the moments from their performances.

After many years these are slowly finding their way back to the Soviet Union.

The poetry of old portraits

The history of the Russian 18th-early 19th-century portrait can be studied at an exhibition now to be seen at the exhibition hall in 25 Gorky Street, in Moscow. Nearly 60 portraits are on view, including canvases by such famous masters as Rokotov, Argunov, Levitsky, and Borovikovsky, as well as the work of anonymous artists. Their brush brings to life both the history of art and the people who made that history. On display are portraits of Peter the Great, Catherine the First and Second, B. Sheremetev, Peter's comrade-in-arms, and N. Rumyantsev, the founder of the famous Rumyantsev Museum whose collection of books formed the basis of one of the largest book treasures in the world—the Lenin Library in Moscow.

The portraits of women are full of charm.



F. Rokotov, "Portrait of Countess Ye. Orlova".
V. Borovikovsky, "Portrait of Princess Ye. Volkonskaya".

WHAT'S ON!

June 23-25

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo). 24 (mat) — A concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 23 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera), 24 (eve)—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 23, 24 (eve) — Glazunov, "Raismonde" (ballet), 24 (mat) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Mozart, "La flûte enchantée" (opera), 24 (mat) — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (opera); 24 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Dorothée" (opera); 25 — Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera). Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus", 24 (mat) — Milvotin, "Girls in a Flurry", 24 (eve) — Kalman, "Gypsy Princess", 25 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess".

FILMS

The Password: "Hotel Regina" (Uzbekfilm Studios, USSR).



Scene from Tchaikovsky's ballet, "Swan Lake".

Igor KAZIRIN

FOURTH TOUR OF JAPAN

The Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko ballet company has set off on a long four-month tour of Japan.

The Soviet dancers will perform thirty ballets in 19 towns and cities. Their performances will start off in Tokyo with Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake".

Minors' ballet, "Don Quixote" and a big concert programme are also included in the company's repertoire for the tour.

Taking part in the tour are the well-known soloists—Margarita Drozdova, Valdim Tedyev, Lyudmila Ryzhova, and Alexander Domashov, who are already well known and popular in the Land of the Rising Sun, for this is the theatre's fourth visit to the country.

For many of the dancers however, for instance, Svetlana Smirnova, Margarita Lyovina, Svetlana Tsot, Vladimir Kirillov, Vitaly Artyushkin, and Valery Lantsov—this will be their first appearance in Japan.

The ballets will be performed to the accompaniment of local Japanese symphony orchestras conducted by the theatre's conductors—Georgi Zhemchuzhnikov and Mikhail Yurovsky.

In addition to their performances, the Soviet dancers will meet Japanese colleagues and give demonstration classes in local ballet schools.

As is testified by a telegram which has just arrived at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre in Moscow, almost all tickets for the forthcoming tour have been sold.

FACTS and EVENTS

Meetings. Recently Leningrad played host to the Soviet-French colloquium, "Diderot and Russia", marking the great philosopher-enlightener and encyclopaedist's 200th anniversary since his death. In accordance with a UNESCO decision, the anniversary is being widely celebrated this year. The forum sponsored by the French national committee for the Diderot jubilee celebrations and the USSR Academy of Sciences was attended by leading literary critics and historians from research centres in Paris, Montpellier,

Reims, Strasbourg, Moscow and Leningrad.

Operas. The first performance in the GDR of the opera "Marie Stuart" by the Soviet composer Sergei Slonimsky took place recently in Leipzig. Production is by Boris Pokrovsky.

Records. A new record in the series, "From the Treasury of World Performing Art", has been released by Melodis.

Reproduced for the first time over early recordings by the famous opera singer Leonid Sobinov. Wide use was made of the singer's personal archive for the record which features arias from operas by Dargomyzhsky, Rubinstein, and Gounod sung by Sobinov.

BUSINESS

Soviet-French meeting

Soviet-French negotiations have been held in Moscow on matters of bilateral trade, economic and industrial cooperation. The two sides discussed the results of bilateral trade in the three hundred Russian pieces and items of decorative art. A large part of the collection went to the Tchaikovsky Theatre Museum.

Diaghilev's "Russian Seasons" never came to Russia. So throughout the world an art of art by various artists related to this brilliant gallery of Russian dancers and to the moments from their performances.

After many years these are slowly finding their way back to the Soviet Union.

The Commission discussed questions linked with establishing the main trends in cooperation between the two countries on a long-term basis and with coordinating state plans for 1985-90.

Also examined were matters relating to the fulfilment of mutual obligations for deliveries of goods in 1983 and in the first six months of 1984, and to the

maritime transportation of foreign trade goods between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba. Joint decisions were passed aimed at further consolidating action by Soviet and Cuban organizations towards the construction in the Republic of Cuba, as envisaged under an agreement, of power generating projects, including those which are highly important for the Cuban national economy—a nuclear and a thermal power station. Prospects for cooperation in geological prospecting and oil extraction in the Republic of Cuba were likewise discussed.

RESULTS OF THE 'BIG' COMMISSION

On June 18-20, Moscow was the venue for the 14th Intergovernmental Soviet-Cuban Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The Commission discussed questions linked with establishing the main trends in cooperation between the two countries on a long-term basis and with coordinating state plans for 1985-90.

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Gas pipeline seminar

A Signal group-sponsored seminar has recently taken place at the office of the USSR Trade and Economic Council, at which the Carrot Company of the USSR reported to Soviet specialists its experience in the field of gas pipeline turbines and gas regeneration.

Stanley Haynes, vice-president of the Signal Technological Ltd, had the following to say to the seminar:

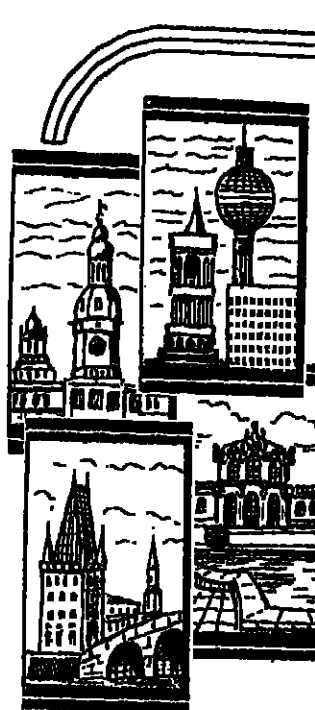
Our company incorporates some 40 subsidiaries and has cooperated with the USSR since 1966.

In 1966, for instance, the Kellogg company exported to the USSR a set of equipment for a fertilizer-making factory. The Swindell company has a contract to supply turbines to the KamAZ lorry makers, via

Metallurgimport. Dresser has provided a drill bit producing facility, while Ampex has been negotiating over cooperation in the field of TV systems.

It was for the first time that Carrot arranged a gas pipeline seminar in the USSR. Previously it discussed with Soviet specialists various issues pertaining to the manufacture of aircraft technology. The main point of the present seminar was efficiency and secondary gas uses. In short it was energy savings and alternative energy sources that were discussed.

We hope that such meetings with Soviet specialists will take place more often. Despite political arguments, we wish and must trade and exchange our scientific and technological achievements.



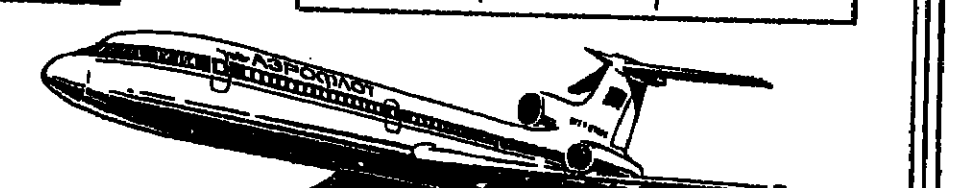
AEROFLOT'S NEW AIR SERVICES:

SOCHI—DRESDEN
SOCHI—LEIPZIG

TBILISI—BERLIN
TBILISI—PRAGUE

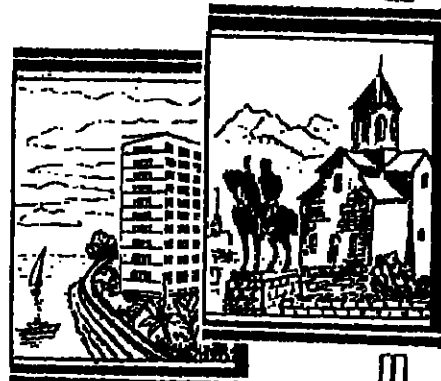
SU/IF-873 TU-154 Fri & Sun	Airport	SU/IF-874 TU-154 Fri & Sun
14.00 15.30	dpt arr	14.00 15.30
	Sochi Dresden	
Fri & Sun	Airport	Fri & Sun

SU/IF-877 TU-154 Thu & Sat	Airport	SU/IF-878 TU-154 Thu & Sat
14.00 15.35	dpt arr	14.00 15.35
	Sochi Leipzig	
Thu & Sat	Airport	Thu & Sat



SU-808 TU-154 Sat	Airport	SU-806 TU-154 Sat
10.05 12.15	dpt arr	10.05 12.15
	Tbilisi Berlin	
Sat	Airport	Sat

SU-811 TU-154 Mon	Airport	SU-812 TU-154 Mon
14.30 16.35	dpt arr	14.30 16.35
	Tbilisi Prague	
Mon	Airport	Mon



All times local

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

Seed specialists cooperate

A group of specialists from the Holland Seed Consultative Institute (NIVAZ) have visited Georgia and Pskov where various Dutch grasses have been tested for some time.

The Dutch selection companies—members of NIVAZ, offer a wide range of efficient grasses, Jan Onvise, NIVAZ director, told an MVI correspondent. These grasses are intended to make pastures more productive and to produce silage, that is, in fine analyses, to help develop the production of meat and milk, a priority subject in the USSR.

We have cooperated in the field for four and a half years and much has been already achieved. In 1982 we signed a cooperation protocol with the State Commission for the Testing of Agricultural Cultures at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. It specifically envisages ex-

change of cultures, information and specialists. Test fields outside Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Kharkov and some other cities were used to grow our fodder grasses, clover, alfalfa, fodder beets, etc. The delivery of seeds from Holland forms only a first step of cooperation. In view of the wide ranging climatic conditions in the USSR, a base for the production of high-quality seeds can be built to meet domestic and export needs. Fodder production is not our only cooperation venture with your country. We have been working together for several years on the selection of special grasses for soccer pitches and open spaces. Tests have already been performed at Moscow University and the Luzhiki Stadium in Moscow.

New technological centre

Bulgaria has opened its Technological Centre for Engineers in Moscow.

We are especially happy to open our centre right after our national leader Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Chervenkov met in Moscow, said Bulgaria's Engineering Minister, O. Dolov, addressing the inauguration ceremony. Moreover, it follows a CMEA economic summit, the biggest political event of the year. We believe the centre will further encourage Soviet-

Intourist news

INTOURIST WELCOMES FRENCH BUSINESSMEN

In accordance with the recommendations of the Franco-Soviet Intergovernmental grand commission and in order to further the two countries' trade, economic, scientific and technological links, the USSR was visited recently by a French business delegation headed by Jean Favier, Secretary-General of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

The delegation included representatives from many companies doing business with the Soviet Union.

Intourist arranged a wide-ranging programme for the visit, including a tour of the Moscow Kremlin and the Novodevichy Convent founded by Grand Prince Vasily III in 1524, and visits to the 18th-century "ensembles" and group of early Russian architectural monuments at Kolomenskoye, and to the Andrei Rublev Museum of Old Russian Art.

In Leningrad, the delegation was shown the Hermitage collection and went to Petrodvorets (Pushkin). Peter the Great's Palace, outside Leningrad, known for its magnificent architecture and park.

SPORTS

Football. Dynamo Stadium, 23 — CAC, 24 — Desperovsk. Dnepro, 5.

Central Stadium, 24 — CAC, 25 — Desperovsk. Dnepro, 5.

Central Stadium, 24 — CAC, 25 — Desperovsk. Dnepro, 5.

Central Stadium, 24 — CAC, 25 — Desperovsk. Dnepro, 5.

WEATHER

June 23-25

Over the next few days the weather in Moscow, city, and region, will be warm, with some showers. Wind SW and S-E 3-7 mps. Night temperatures of 14° to 16°C and of 22° to 26°C in the daytime.